

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Mr. Edward Thornton, the newly-appointed Minister of Great Britain to Washington, will sail, in a few days, for America, to enter upon the duties of his mission.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—A despatch from India announces the departure from Bombay of Gen. Napier for Masowah, to take immediate command of the troops of the British Expedition, now advancing into the interior of Abyssinia.

LONDON, Dec. 27, noon.—Another of these Fenian outrages which have characterized the operations of the Fenian Brotherhood, has just been perpetrated in Dublin. Telegrams from there received to-day, give the following particulars:—An unusually large number of letters have been recently received at the post office at Dublin, directed to prominent officials, each one of these letters was loaded with explosive materials, designed to kill the person addressed. Several of them exploded before their real nature was ascertained; but up to this time no person has been killed. One of the policemen of the city who received one of these letters, was horribly mangled by the explosion which occurred when he opened it. It is not known how many of these dangerous missives have been despatched. Considerable excitement prevails both in Dublin and elsewhere throughout the country on the discovery of this latest Fenian outrage. The authorities are actively investigating, and will, no doubt, probe the matter to the bottom.

The London Times, this morning, has an editorial article on the Fenian question. It says that no less than 30,000 special constables have been sworn in, and are now serving in London. The writer calls attention to the grave public danger, and calls on the provincial cities and towns to emulate the precautionary measures of the metropolis.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Times, to-day, praises the Americans for the magnanimity in giving Mr. Dickens such a hearty reception.

LONDON, Dec. 28, noon.—The Fenians seem to be unusually active all over the country. Nearly every hour in the day despatches are received by the authorities announcing either a contemplated movement by the brotherhood, or its absolute occurrence.

Telegrams of quite a serious nature have been received to-day from Cork, giving the details of another Fenian coup-d'état. Last night, about midnight, a large body of men with blackened faces, stormed the Martello tower, near Cork. The guard of the tower was overcome and scattered, and the victors hastily collected together a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition, and escaped with it without molestation.

The late operations of the Fenians have had the effect of rekindling the public excitement, which had nearly died out. Many improbable rumours are afloat, including one that a Fenian cruiser had been seen off the Irish coast, and was chased away by British war vessels.

A man was arrested in this city last evening on the charge of having fired the fuse which caused the recent explosion at Clerkenwell. From information in the hands of the authorities it is believed that the true culprit has at last been captured.

MADRID, Dec. 28.—The steamer in command of Admiral Tetgehoff of the Austrian navy, arriving on board the remains of the late Archduke Maximilian, arrived at Cadix yesterday p.m.

The session of the Cortes commenced yesterday. In the usual speech from the Throne, Queen Isabella pledged the support of the nation to his Holiness the Pope, for the preservation of the temporal power.

LONDON, Dec. 28, evening.—Another Fenian outrage was perpetrated to-day at Dublin. An effort was made to fire the General Post Office by means of Greek fire. The attempt was happily frustrated. Beyond the destruction of a few letters no great damage was done.

A large powder mill at Feversham, about 50 miles from here, was blown up and utterly destroyed this afternoon. Ten persons were killed outright and a large number injured. Cause of explosion unknown.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The London Observer says no new or extraordinary powers will now be asked of Parliament by the Government for the repression of Fenian plots or disturbances.

It is expected that, owing to the prostration of trade and commerce during the past quarter of the year, the January return will show a serious decrease in the amount of the receipts from revenue during that period in the United Kingdom.

A number of eminent statesmen and diplomats have met in St. Petersburg, and are now holding a Conference on the Eastern question.

Despatches from Italy represent that there is much political agitation in Northern and Southern Italy, in Naples; and in the cities of Piedmont the excitement is dangerous, and fears are entertained that it may culminate in risings against the authority of the Government.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The Papal Government offers to pay the interest on the Italian Bonds which represent the old debt of the Pontifical States annexed to the Kingdom of Italy. The Italian Parliament recently refused, by a decisive vote, to pay the coupons on these bonds.

LONDON, 1:20 p.m.—It seems that the great Powers of Europe have determined to ask of the Emperor Louis Napoleon the basis of the conference to which they have been invited by him, and through which France seeks to negotiate a treaty for the settlement of the troubles of Italy. It is stated that the inability of General Menabrea, the Prime Minister of Italy, to reconstruct his ministry, is now the principal cause of the delay in perfecting the arrangements for the meeting of the conference.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—The Patrie, in an editorial this morning, earnestly denounces those who assert that the conference to which the Government of France has invited the other European Powers, for the settlement of the Roman question, has been abandoned.

CORR, Dec. 30.—Last night a gun shop in this city was broken into by a party of eight men, and rifled of its contents. A

considerable quantity of arms and ammunition were secured by the robbers, who were subsequently taken.

LONDON, Dec. 30, noon.—Later advice has been received from the expedition now marching into the heart of Abyssinia. It is reported that King Theodore, on ascertaining the extent and power of the movement taken by the Government to effect the liberty of the English captives, voluntarily released them himself.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—By a decree of the Emperor, published in the *Moniteur* of this morning, the Corps Legislatif for the next five years is to consist of a total of two hundred and ninety-two members. In the apportionment of seats among the different departments of the Empire, the city of Paris is entitled to send nine representatives, the same number which she has in the present Corps Legislatif.

Mlle. Adeline Patti is to be married to the Marquis de Coud, an officer of the Imperial household.

Legislature of Ontario.

The Opening Proceedings.

SATURDAY, DEC. 28. YESTERDAY, at three o'clock, p.m., the first Legislature of Ontario was formally opened by His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Stirling. His Excellency drove down to the House in a carriage and four, accompanied by a brilliant staff. The gallery devoted to the public was filled at an early hour, as well as the galleries devoted to the Press—very much to the inconvenience of the Reporters. The seats reserved for privileged persons, underneath the Speaker's chair, and in the centre of the chamber, the judges and some representatives of the clergy occupied seats.

A guard of honour, consisting of detachments from the Grand Trunk Railway Battalion, Tenth Royals, and Queen's Own. The two former, with their respective bands, were stationed in front of the building; and as His Excellency approached the entrance way, presented arms. The Volunteer Artillery fired a volitional salute of eighteen guns. The space in front of the main building was densely crowded. When the Lieutenant-Governor drove up, he passed into the building by the Speaker's door, to the east of the main entrance.

Hon. M. O. Cameron then came forward to the foot of the Throne and read the following announcement:—Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly, I am commanded by His Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor, to announce that His Excellency does not see fit to declare the causes of his summoning you at this time, and will not do so until you have chosen a Speaker to preside over your honourable body. But to-morrow, at two o'clock, His Excellency will declare the causes of his calling you together.

Hon. John Sandfield MacDonald (addressing the Clerk) said:—In obedience to the directions of His Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor, the duty will devolve on you, Mr. Gillmour, to preside over the deliberations of this House until the Speaker is elected. It is my duty on the present occasion, to take steps towards filling that vacancy; and in doing so it will be my pleasing duty to propose a gentleman who will, I believe, be acceptable to the House. The gentleman whose name I am about to submit is an old resident of the country—is, I believe, a native of it—and is one who has had such experience in County Council affairs as may in some manner qualify him for his position. He is a man, I may add, of sound common sense, which, Mr. Gillmour, is after all, a very essential qualification for a person filling the chair of this House. I admit that it is also of importance that the chair should be filled by a man of experience; but I know that that chair and the chair of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, have been filled, and well filled, by persons having little if any acquaintance with the rules and regulations of the House. I mention this because I feel that objections may be made. It may be urged that the gentleman whose name I am about to mention, has had no Parliamentary experience. But I can remember a case in which a gentleman with only one session's experience was called on to fill that chair, and a better Speaker never sat there. I refer to Mr. Siotte. (Hear, hear.)

In proposing a gentleman to fill that chair, I may mention that those on the Treasury benches feel that they have taken the responsibility of that course. And while we have the honor of possessing the confidence of this House—while the responsibility of the discharge of the functions of Government rest on us, we will be prepared to accept our position; we will be responsible for his appointment and for the management and control of the House; and when we no longer possess the confidence of members, then, of course, we will not be here. Feeling this to be our position, we will submit the name of a gentleman who will command the confidence of the House, and who will, we believe, receive that confidence before he is long in the chair. With these remarks, Mr. Gillmour, I beg to propose that Mr. John Stevenson, Member of Parliament for Lennox, do take the chair. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. Carling—I have, Mr. Gillmour, very great pleasure in seconding the resolution of the Hon. Attorney-General. I feel that the gentleman proposed will give satisfaction to the House, and discharge its business correctly and well.

After a short debate the Clerk put the motion, which was carried.

The Speaker rose and said:—I return my sincere thanks for the honor done me by unanimously electing me the first Speaker of the Province of Ontario. I am not insensible to the responsibility of the office in which I have been placed, or to my own imperfections and inexperience; but I rely on the kind forbearance and assistance of the House. In the prosecution of my duties, I shall endeavor to act impartially and justly, without respect to party or party feeling. (Applause.)

and while I deem it my duty to maintain the honor and dignity of the House, I shall not fail to uphold the rights and convenience of every member. (Applause.) Trusting our deliberations will be conducted with courtesy, and that our acts will be such as will advance the interests of the country and promote the happiness of the people, I again return you thanks for the

honor conferred on me. (Applause.)

On motion of Attorney-General MacDonald, seconded by Hon. Mr. Carling, the House adjourned at about a quarter to four o'clock.

MONDAY, DEC. 30.

At two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the Legislature of Ontario was formally opened by the Speech from the Throne. Outside the House there were pretty much the same demonstrations as on the previous day. Groups of persons thronged the space in front of the building and observed keenly on the arrival and departure of Lieutenant-Governor Stirling. Cannon thundered the viceroyal salute, and at the entrance to the Legislative Chamber were the usual guards of honor and military bands.

Inside the building, the scene was very gay and animated from an early hour in the afternoon. The number of ladies in full dress invading the body of the House was so large that the seats devoted to the accommodation of the privileged, were found altogether insufficient, and very many of the seats of the members were given up to the ladies. This was a decided improvement, so far as general appearance went, and very much enlivened the Chamber for the time being. The ladies were magnificently attired, and in this respect, the scene on Saturday was not a whit behind that which marked the opening of the House of Commons at Ottawa.

His Excellency delivered the following SPEECH FROM THE THRONE:—Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:—

In accordance with the provision of a Statute of the Imperial Parliament for the Federal Union of the British North American Provinces, and for the erection of separate Local Governments in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, I have been deputed, in the name of Her Majesty the Queen, to open the first session of the Legislature of Ontario. I rejoice at the opportunity which has been thus afforded to me, of welcoming the representatives of the people of this city, so long known as the capital of Upper Canada, to this day is the commencement of a new and important era in our political annals. We are met together under the authority of the British Crown, to enter upon a more extended application than we have hitherto enjoyed of the principle of local self-government. For years past it has been the aim of the Government of the United Kingdom, to direct and limit the control over the local affairs than was attainable under the legislative alliance with another Province. Secure of the many advantages which have accrued to both sections from this Union, since its accomplishment in the year 1841, the people of Western Canada have, nevertheless, desired a wider and more elastic governmental system, which, while it should strengthen and consolidate British Dominion in this continent, should also afford larger opportunities for their own particular growth and expansion. This object we have now obtained through the beneficent interposition of the mother country.

The provision for the future Government of this Province is, in one respect, peculiar and exceptional. It confers upon you, gentlemen, the exclusive privilege of framing laws in relation to matters within your jurisdiction, unaided and unchecked by the supervisory control of another chamber. It remains for you to justify by your wisdom, moderation, and foresight, the confidence so freely reposed in you by the Imperial Government.

You begin your legislative labours with resources at your disposal large enough to justify the hope that they will prove adequate not only for the actual requirements of the Government, but also to satisfy the wants of the people, and to secure the future. It will devolve upon you to consider the best and most appropriate means of husbanding these resources, and of augmenting as far as possible, the public wealth. I would earnestly press upon your attention the expediency of encouraging immigration and the occupation of our public lands, by affording to the young men of our own Province additional inducements to settle and remain in the country. The annexation of the Homestead Law, with a free grant of land to bona fide settlers, would, I apprehend, prove of incalculable advantage in adding to the number and quality of our resident population.

I am authorized to inform you that arrangements are in progress for the speedy appointment of Arbitrators for the division and adjudication of the lands, credits, liabilities, properties and assets of the late Province of Upper and Lower Canada under the 142nd section of the British North American Act. When these gentlemen shall have completed their labours a copy of their report shall be laid before you.

The expenses hitherto attending the establishment of a Local Government in this Province have been necessarily incurred upon the sole responsibility of the several heads of public departments appointed therein. I have directed detailed accounts of all such expenditure to be submitted to you for your approval and sanction. I have also caused estimates of the anticipated revenue and expenditure for the ensuing year, to be prepared, which I commend to your careful attention, relying upon your readiness to make suitable provision for the exigencies of the public service with that economy and frugality which you are so well qualified to maintain.

In carrying out the special objects for which you have been constituted as a Legislative body, you will also be required to bestow your most serious consideration upon such applications as may be made to you for the incorporation of companies for Provincial purposes, or for the promotion of local works and undertakings. And it must be your endeavor, while exercising the consequences to individual enterprises, to protect the interests of the public at large, from the consequences of rash or ill-considered speculations.

In the fulfilment of these onerous and responsible duties, I have the utmost confidence in your zeal and fidelity to the trust committed to you by the Constitution, and in your loyalty and attachment to the person and Government of our gracious Sovereign. But I would beseech you always to remember that, while your immediate functions are limited to matters of local concern, you form the most prominent and populous portion of a new-born Dominion, which, I venture to hope, will ere long extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and be the home of a vast multitude of happy and contented subjects of the British Crown. Your own personal interest in this new Confederacy, weighty and influential as it now is, will hereafter become relatively of increasing magnitude, according to the degree of prudence, sagacity, and foresight you may evince in the management of the important interests entrusted to your care.

May the blessing of Almighty God accompany your deliberations, and make them conducive to the public welfare and to the lasting happiness of the people of Ontario!

At the close of the Speech, His Excellency bowed and retired; and the Judges and ministers, officers and ladies, having left the Chamber, proceedings were resumed at about a quarter to three.

The Speaker then took the chair and informed hon. gentlemen that in the name of the House, and on their behalf, he had made his humble petition to His Excellency, claiming all their rights and privileges, and that His Excellency was pleased to say that they would be fully granted.

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Sabbath Service in Newmarket. St. Paul's (Episcopal).—Pastor: Rev. S. F. Bannan. 11 a.m., 7 p.m. St. Andrew's (Catholic).—Timothy Street. Pastor: Rev. J. Brown. 11 a.m. St. John's (Catholic).—Roxton. Pastor: Rev. J. Brown. 11 a.m. St. Patrick's (Catholic).—Ontario St. Pastor: Rev. Patrick J. Ryan. 10 a.m., 6 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.—Bosford Street. Pastor: Rev. Mr. Spethig. 11 a.m., 6 p.m. CHRISTIAN.—Main Street. Pastor: Rev. J. Tait. 11 a.m.

WESLEYAN METHODIST.—Prospect Street. Pastor: Rev. Mr. Chambers. 10 a.m., and 6 p.m. CANADA PRESBYTERIAN.—Prospect Street. Supplied by a missionary. 11 a.m. METHODIST, EPISCOPAL.—Pastor: Rev. T. Argue. 6 p.m.

POST OFFICE, NEWMARKET.

Mails made up for Toronto and Letters going West, daily, at 8:40 a.m. Mails made up for the North, daily, at 8:50 a.m. Mails made up for the South and way Stations, daily, at 8:40 p.m. Mails made up for Sharon, Holt, Mount Albert, Queenville, Ravenshoe, Keswick, Georgina, Pefferlaw, Wilket, and Beaverton, daily, after the arrival of the morning Cars from Toronto. Mails made up for Pine Orchard, Hartman, Ballantyne, Hamiltown, L. Monville, Ringwood, Vivian, and Stouffville, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 1 p.m. Mails made up for the Old Counties, on Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8:40 a.m. Registered Letters are expected to be mailed one half hour sooner. A. FYFE, Asst. P.M.

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

NORTHERN RAILWAY. NEWMARKET.—GOING SOUTH. Express. 9-18 A.M. Mail. 6-29 P.M. GOING NORTH. Mail. 5-49 A.M. Express. 5-42 P.M. TORONTO.

GRAND TRUNK WEST. Depart. 7:30 A.M.; 1:30 P.M.; 3:45 P.M. Arrive. 11:50 A.M.; 12:45 P.M.; 9:00 P.M.

GRAND TRUNK EAST. Depart. 6:07 A.M.; 12:37 P.M.; 4:07 A.M. Arrive. 1:07 P.M.; 12:07 A.M.; 7:42 A.M. 10:20 P.M.

GREAT WESTERN. Depart. 7:00 A.M.; 12:35 P.M.; 4:05 A.M. Arrive. 10:00 A.M.; 1:20 P.M.; 4:55 A.M. 9:45 P.M. Trains leave Union Station five minutes later.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Stoves, Tinware, &c.—J. & J. Hodge. Card—A. Souter. Notice—A. Souter. Notice of Co-Partnership.—Souter & Trent. Groceries, Wines, &c.—A. Souter & Co. Marriage Licenses.—W. Roo. Wood Wanted.—Courier Office.



THE NEWMARKET COURIER.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2ND, 1868.

Election of Speaker.

In proposing Mr. Stevenson for Speaker, we think the Ministry showed considerable wisdom and discretion. The tone of the House, so far as it may be judged by the past party connection of its members, has a decided Reform tendency; and it was a proper spirit of consideration towards this feeling that actuated them in their choice of Mr. Stevenson. But little debate followed the nomination, and that only tending to show that the old party lines, so strongly insisted upon by the extreme factionists, are pretty well obliterated. It is not without profit to watch the difference of demeanour of politicians on the stump and on the floor of the House.

In the former situation the more rampant of the extreme Grits were loud in their enunciation of a policy of action which was to result in hurling the Sandfield MacDonald Ministry from office without either trial or opportunity of declaring their policy; but in the House they sit gentle and silent, while it is affirmed by those who have always belonged to the Reform party, that the true policy and duty of every representative is to afford the Government a fair trial. There is nothing strange in this, common sense and common honesty would be satisfied with no other course; but sundry gentlemen sit in that House who, during their election campaign, pledged themselves to the very opposite.

There is nothing, however, very wonderful in this, when we take into account the natural desire of a man to succeed on almost any terms, coupled with his also natural ignorance of the very different conditions attached to the two situations; the easy-going freedom of strong assertion irrespective of fact or logic, which often puffs the candidate on to success in his electioneering canvass, would win him but an indifferent reputation in the House. As might have been foretold, the late session of the Dominion Legislature, as well as the present indications in Ontario, seem to show that in actual practice the old party lines are nearly effaced, and beyond the natural partiality of men for old friends holding heretofore similar views, they will scarcely influence the action of either Legislature. Nor is this likely to be a disadvantage; enough of agreement will arise to create discussion and division without raking up the ashes of past foes. It need be no matter of surprise that in the turmoil of a first election, when so much was at stake, the very bitter

feelings of party warfare should be stirred up, each striving for a preponderance of power; but now that we have fairly entered on our new career, we opine that he will deserve most of his country who enters with a careful spirit into the consideration of what is most necessary to our welfare, safety, and progress, with a mind unembarrassed by old party cries and distinctions having no real being now.

There is, of course, a certain class of politicians, valueless as to useful work, to whom the role of a demagogue is not only natural but absolutely essential from their unfitness, by nature or education, for any other. These men, however, soon find their real level, and have but slight weight in debate or division, unless, perhaps, in some desperate struggle for party power, when they find their price as well. Such objectionable excrecences adhere to every legislative body, but we are inclined to think that in Ontario we have rather less than the usual portion of this undesirable element.

Speech from the Throne.

The Ministry, as is usual in the Speech, have shown their hands as slightly as possible—a very convenient procedure for them; but we do think on an occasion like this we might have been treated to a rather more clearly defined policy. Immigration is lightly touched upon, with a promise of a satisfactory policy regarding the settlement of our wild lands. This is a work which must naturally go hand in hand with the encouragement of immigration. All parties are agreed on the necessity existing for immediate and thorough action in this behalf, and we may look for a marked improvement in the management of the Crown Lands Department, — it is probable that the system adopted will approximate very closely to one of free grants; and we believe that in general this will be found most advantageous, ensuring, as it will, to the encouragement of a rapid settlement and actual cultivation of lands now unproductive. As to a Homestead Law, alluded to in the same paragraph, we must confess to great misgivings. This is an idea of American importation, and one we are by no means satisfied to adopt without much consideration. As a rule, we believe any such arrangement whereby a man can hold and enjoy property without its being liable for his debts, is more apt to be used as a means of fraud than for protection of his family. The honest, industrious man, will, in a country like this, where land is acquired with ease, procure a homestead for his family and maintain them in it without any means of artificial protection; but one less honest and more indolent will avail himself of such a law, as giving the means of living himself at ease, in fraud of those to whom he may be indebted. We see in the debate that suggestions were thrown out as to the desirability of having another branch of the Legislature in Ontario—that is, an Upper or Supervisory Chamber. We would think it wise to by no means moot this question so long as we can properly conduct our affairs with the one Chamber.—Under our new system nothing is of more importance than sound economy, and the annual expense of our administration would be largely increased were we to burden ourselves with another body of Representatives. We would not be taken as urging the superior claims of economy as weighed in comparison with good government, but merely as affirming the principle that while our present system works well, it would be unwise to render it more cumbersome and expensive.

Before and After.

To those who watched the course of events during the last election, the recent debate on the address, in the Ontario Legislature, must have afforded no little amusement. Those blatant patriots who, during the general election, denounced the present government, through the length and breadth of the land, as an unholy combination, unworthy respect or support, now either sit meek and mild at the feet of the Premier, or seize with the utmost avidity the first opportunity of "defining their position" always to the same tune, ready and anxious to give the Government a fair trial and a generous support. Even the trenchant McKellar has become lamb-like, and suffers rather at the hands of the gallant Ferguson; while Blake, bitterest of extremists, says, "In Western Canada, however, the Liberal Conservatives and the Reformers were very closely allied." So they are doubtless, and so they should be. What questions exist now which divide the liberal men of either party?—And this being so, is it not well for such reasonable men to unite for the common good, and not seek to perpetuate the rancour of party strife, when the causes giving it life have faded into the past, and ceased to exist. Here in our own Riding the attempt was made, by the more rabid factionists, to draw party lines closer than ever—much bad blood being stirred up by this bigoted and tyrannical action. But we imagine they must now see, and in a rather strong light, the absurdity of their conduct. Then, nothing would do but the Sandfield MacDonald ministry must be ousted from office, without either trial or opportunity of declaring their policy; men so utterly and irrationally were not to be tolerated for

a moment; at the very opening of the House the indignant representatives from Ontario would consign them to the limbo their crimes deserved. How great the change when the fiery demagogue finds the eyes of the Speaker upon him, reporters in the distance, and the only weapons available—senses and reason—with which he is perchance but scantily furnished. He can no longer shelter himself behind the broad shield of declamatory invective, and sinks into a timid, hesitating individual, nervously anxious to be favorably noticed by Sandfield MacDonald or any one else. If these gentlemen had used a little more common sense and ordinary reflection during the elections, they would not now be placed in such a humiliating position. The worst of it is, there seems danger now of there being no legitimate opposition, which is neither safe nor satisfactory. The men who talked the tallest three months since are now most sensitively timorous of offending the ministry.—Howbeit, as our political future develops, points of difference will naturally arise, then a sound and healthy opposition will spring up and do its useful service to the State. At present, the Ministry, both in the Dominion and in Ontario, seem over strong.

Death of Mr. Fergusson-Blair.

THE Hon. A. J. Fergusson-Blair died at Ottawa, on the 30th Dec, ult. Mr. Blair has been a man of some prominence in Canada for many years, altho' not by any means an old man. He was an able lawyer, receiving the appointment of County Court Judge, for Wellington, in 1843; he resigned this in a few years, and entered into politics, in which he continued to take much interest until his untimely death, resulting from a gradual breaking up of the constitution. He was a member of several cabinets, and has been always held a man of unwavering integrity.

Fogal Hens.

STOVES, TINWARE, &c.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Messrs. Hodge. They are thorough workmen, and it will be seen they have a thorough stock to select from. "Santa Claus" didn't appoint Binns "to sell toys to little boys and girls," in the first instance, but on accidentally seeing his immense selection of such like juvenile wares the other day, "promptly nominated him salesman in ordinary for all the future."

EAST WILMINGTON.—We have been requested to state that Mr. J. Silver does not intend running for council for the current year, not being qualified. He would return his sincere thanks to his proposer, seconder, and numerous friends and supporters for their kindness.

SOCIAL.—A social will take place at the residence of J. Clabine, Esq. on behalf of the M.E. Church Fund, on the evening of Tuesday, the 7th instant. Slights will be in attendance at seven o'clock, on Main, Mill and Prospect streets, to convey friends thereto.

ANNUARY SERVICES.—The anniversary services in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church, Newmarket, will be held (p.m.) on Sunday, January 12, 1868, at 10 a.m., by Bishop Richardson, D.D., of Toronto; at 3 p.m., by Rev. Geo. Bennett, of Queenville; and at 6 p.m., by — A grand tea party will take place on the following day, (Monday). For particulars see posters.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—We beg to remind our readers that the Grammar School in this village will be opened on Tuesday, the 7th inst. The head master, Mr. Anderson, has, in the past, invariably gained the esteem and confidence of his pupils. The public examination of the Port Rowan Co. Grammar School, (the head mastership of which he has just resigned) commenced on Wednesday the 18th ult., and closed the Friday evening following. The pupils were subjected to a rigid written, as well as to an oral examination, and by their answering showed a thorough acquaintance with their various studies. At the close of the proceedings they presented Mr. Anderson with a very handsome writing desk, as a mark of their esteem. We should like to have given the report in full, as contained in the *British Canadian*, but are obliged to content ourselves with the above hasty sketch.

THE CONCERT & BALL AT SPRINGHILL.—The concert and ball at Springhill, King, last week was a great success, not only as regards the substantial financial result, but by reason of the real interest of the proceedings, contributing in various ways to the amusement and comfort of all. The concert portion of the entertainment was ably sustained by amateurs from different parts of the Riding, assisted by the Sharpley Minstrels from Newmarket, who added not a little to the fun. Among the most successful of the amateurs, were Miss Hillary, Mr. James and Dr. Hillary. Immediately after the concert, spacious refreshment tables burdened with viands of most excellent sort, were thrown open to each as possessed the requisite honorarium. While this important change in the programme was being effected, the floor was freed from benches and swept for the votaries of Terpsichore, who tripped the too rigidly until high shining morn. We are informed that about \$150 were realized for the Dr. H. Shed fund, which speaks well for the loyalty of King.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—We are informed that it is actively circulated that Mr. Roadhouse is not anxious of being elected as Reeve, in point of fact, that he would prefer Mr. Jackson's election. We are in position to say that such reports are utterly untrue, and only put forth to injure Mr. Roadhouse's canvass. It is quite correct that he did not wish to force himself upon the people, but having been requested by a large number of his townsmen to allow himself to be put in nomination, he consented, and is not only in the field in earnest, but hopes to receive the vote

of every man who thinks he can conscientiously support him. These sort of reports are of a place with the assertions invariably spread abroad, that Mr. Roadhouse is inferior to his adversary in mental capacity and practical business talent. We think for thorough business-like administration of its affairs, the village is indebted in no small degree to Mr. Roadhouse while acting as the chairman of the Road and Bridge Committee, a position which involves about as much labour and responsibility as all the rest of the work coming before the Council. He is not always blowing his own trumpet, but a little modesty is not a bad thing.

GEORGINA ELECTION. To the Editor of the Newmarket Courier. Sir,—In your last issue you stated that the old council were elected in Georgina, this was an error. Four members of the council of 1867, namely, Captain Sibbald, Messrs. Stevenson, Brethour, and Weir declined becoming candidates for re-election, and their places have been supplied by Messrs. Geo. Fry, Angus Ego, John Johnstone, Jr., and M. Humphrey. The election passed off very quietly. The gentlemen named, together with Mr. Riddell, — the present Reeve — were unanimously chosen as the representatives of the township in the Municipal Council of 1868. Thus the electors of Georgina have demonstrated their ability to rise superior to the trammels of faction, and elect as their representatives in local matters, the men whom they deem best qualified to serve them, irrespective of political or party bias. This truly Catholic spirit in Municipal matters, has always been a distinguishing characteristic of the people of Georgina, and, were the example more generally followed, we feel confident of the good results that would therefrom. The Returning Officer, Mr. Fry, having declared the above gentlemen duly elected, they severally addressed the electors present, thanking them for the confidence reposed; after which the meeting gave evidence of their loyal attachment to their Sovereign, in a round of cheers that would have been anything but agreeable to the feelings of those who sympathize with Fenianism, or any other ism having kindred objects in view. Georgina, Jan. 1, 1868.

BURNING OF BEARD'S FOUNDRY. A DESTRUCTIVE fire, which at the outset threatened the most disastrous results, consumed Beard's new foundry on Front st., last evening. The fire alarm was given shortly after seven, and firemen and engines were shortly on the spot; but with such a large building, wooden from top to bottom, and a fresh breeze blowing at the time, the firemen were almost powerless to stay the conflagration, until the fury of the fire had been pretty well exhausted. The foundry was entirely consumed, notwithstanding the desperate efforts on the part of the fire brigade and the Messrs. Beard to save it, and we believe that little, if anything, was rescued from the wreck. The foundry, we believe, cost some \$5,000, and has been but very recently finished and occupied—so recently, indeed, that only a few days have elapsed since the full compliment of men were got to work there. The insurances effected on the premises, so far as we could learn, amounted to \$6,000. It is supposed that the fire originated near the cupola of the building in the same place where the building caught fire from a spark a few weeks ago. The Northern Railway Station had a narrow escape from destruction, and was several times on fire. The flames, when at their height, almost defied the efforts of the firemen, and time after time the flames licked around the adjacent buildings, enveloping them in its grasp, only to be repelled by the energy of the brigade. Their efforts were at last successful at this point, and the fire was prevented from spreading further northward. The station did not, however, come off unscathed, and a loss of about \$800 has been entailed, covered by insurance.—*Globe*, January 1.

Legislature of Ontario.

DURING the sitting of the House, on the 30th ult., the following petitions were presented:—From Rev. O. E. Thompson, Elora, praying to be appointed Librarian of the House. From certain inhabitants of Nichol, praying that a charter to the

BIRTH.
In Newmarket on the 28th ult. the wife of Mr. Martin B. Robinson, of a son.
DEATH.
On the 26th ult. at the Manse, Newmarket, by the Rev. John Brown, Mr. Alexander Rutledge, to Miss Ann Brown, both of the township of East Gwillimbury.
On New Year's Day, at Sharon, by the Rev. John Brown, Mr. Mark Brown, to Miss Ann Morris, both of the township of East Gwillimbury.
On New Year's Day, at the Manse, Newmarket, by the Rev. John Brown, Mr. James Tate, of the township of Gwillimbury, to Miss Mary Henry, of the township of Scaddington.
On New Year's Day, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Canon Ramsey, Mr. O. H. Clarke, of Albany, N.Y., to Annie, third daughter of Mr. John Davidson, Newmarket.—No cards.

Newmarket Markets.
January 1, 1868.

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Flour barrel | \$5 75 @ \$7 25 |
| Fall Wheat bushel | 1 50 @ 1 55 |
| Spring Wheat bushel | 1 48 @ 1 50 |
| Barley bushel | 0 00 @ 0 06 |
| Oats bushel | 0 00 @ 0 02 |
| Peas bushel | 0 00 @ 0 07 |
| Dressed Hogs 100 lbs. | 4 00 @ 5 25 |

Toronto Markets.
From Wednesday's Globe.

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Flour barrel | \$6 50 @ \$7 25 |
| Fall Wheat bushel | 1 50 @ 1 55 |
| Spring Wheat bushel | 1 48 @ 1 50 |
| Barley bushel | 0 00 @ 0 06 |
| Oats bushel | 0 00 @ 0 02 |
| Peas bushel | 0 00 @ 0 07 |
| Dressed Hogs 100 lbs. | 5 00 @ 6 00 |

New Advertisements.

Notice of Co-partnership.
THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-partnership, and will carry on the business heretofore carried on by Mr. A. Souter, Newmarket, Province of Ontario, under the name and firm of A. Souter & Co. A. SOUTER, - - - W. TRENT.
Newmarket, Dec. 31, 1867. 2-1f

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

BARGAINS in DRY GOODS
ALWAYS ON HAND.
WILLIAM ROE.
Newmarket, Dec. 31, 1867. 2-1f

NOTICE.
PARTIES indebted to the Subscriber are requested to call and settle the same either by Cash or Note.
All accounts unsettled by the 1st day of February, 1868, will be placed in Court for collection.
A. SOUTER.
Newmarket, Dec. 31, 1867. 2-1f

Wood Wanted.
PARTIES wishing to pay for the Courier in Wood will please deliver at once.
G. M. BINNS.
Newmarket, Dec. 24, 1867. 1f-1

CARD.
A. SOUTER begs to return his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal patronage bestowed on him in past years, and to assure them under the new firm he will, as before, be ready to wait on them, and give them First-Rate Goods at a Low Price.
Newmarket, Dec. 30, 1867. 2-1f

Dr. Hackett, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,
&c., &c., &c.
RESIDENCE—GARIBOLD HILL.
Newmarket, Dec. 24, 1867. 1f-1

FRANK RUSSELL, BUTCHER,
MAIN-STREET, NEWMARKET.
WOULD respectfully return thanks to his numerous customers for the very liberal patronage he has received since commencing business in this place, and would also inform them that, as heretofore, he will be most happy to supply them with the best in the market, at the lowest price.
BACON, HAMS, SAUSAGE, &c.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Dec. 23, 1867. 1f-1

Money to Lend.
MONEY TO LEND at Reduced Rates, and on terms made advantageous to the Farming Community.
NO COMMISSION CHARGED.
Expenses Moderate.
Apply to
J. W. COLLINS,
NEWMARKET.
December 20, 1867. 1f-1

G. M. BINNS, KEEPS A GOOD SELECTION
OF PLAIN AND FANCY
Note & Letter Paper
AND ENVELOPES.
Together with a large variety of General Stationery and Fancy Goods.
When you want an Album, or anything else in this line, be kind enough to
Call at the Courier Office before you Buy,
AND
JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

ALL kinds of School Books, - CHEAP!
At the Courier Office.
LADIES' Calling Cards, - CHEAP!
At the Courier Office.
BLANK BOOKS, of all kinds, - CHEAP!
At the Courier Office.
UNRULED and Ruled Paper, - CHEAP!
At the Courier Office.
MAKE it your business to call at the Courier Office, and see if we cannot
SELL just as CHEAP, and a little Cheaper, than any other house in the trade, this side the Capital of Ontario.
G. M. BINNS.

BURK & HARRISON
WOULD respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Newmarket and the surrounding country that they have purchased the entire Stock of Goods of W. TRENT, and are now carrying on the business in all its various branches.
DRY GOODS! THE BEST YET!
OF THE NEWEST AND LATEST
PATTERNS AND STYLES.
GROCERIES!
OF THE
VERY BEST QUALITY.
CROCKERY!
IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

BOOTS & SHOES,
&c., &c., &c.
Are constantly being added; in fact every thing new the season may require will be found here in abundance, at prices that cannot fail to give the best satisfaction.

Clothing, Ready-made & Made to Order.
This department has gained great favor of late years under the management of

MR. ELI SPENCER,
Whose services have been secured by Messrs. BURK & HARRISON. He will be found ever ready to "Clothe the human form divine" in garments not to be surpassed for
Quality of Material, Make, and Lowness of Price.

They have also added to the establishment a
Boot and Shoe Manufactory,
and this Department is under the immediate Superintendence of

MR. ROBT. PREST,
So long and favorably known as the most thoroughly practical man in his line in the Province of Ontario. In

Ready-made Boots and Shoes,
A heavy stock will always be found, of a Superior Quality, and the workmanship of every article, whether of their own manufacture or otherwise, will be FULLY WARRANTED.

SIGN OF THE BIG T,
MAIN-ST., NEWMARKET.
December 26, 1867. 1-1f

CARD OF THANKS.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully return his most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him during his seven years' business in Newmarket, and would solicit a continuance for the firm of Messrs. Burk and Harrison, in whose employ he now is; and he would here state that the public may rely upon a better article than he has heretofore been able to offer, having every facility at command for so doing.

ROBT. PREST,
Boot & Shoe Maker.
Newmarket, Dec. 26, 1867. 1-1f

1868 THE 1868 'Globe' Newspaper.

DURING the year 1868 very important Sessions will be held of the Parliament of Ontario, and of the Dominion, and very interesting discussions will take place on subjects of the deepest interest to the Canadian people. The foundations of the New Government have been laid, but the superstructure will demand all the care of the people, and the public journals will necessarily be called upon to discuss at length many questions, upon the right settlement of which the future welfare of the country will depend. In all the matters which will be brought before the Legislatures "THE GLOBE" will take a deep interest, and both by

FULL REPORTS OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.
And by editorial discussions it will strive to inform the public of the progress of events, and guide them to a right judgment on the points at issue.

Early in the year 1868, THE DAILY GLOBE WILL BE VERY CONSIDERABLY ENLARGED, and will be printed on a Rotary Lightning Press, ordered from Messrs. Hoe & Co., of New York, capable of printing 10,000 impressions an hour. The outlay for this press, about \$15,000 in gold, has been entered necessary by the large and increasing circulation of THE GLOBE. It has been for some time impossible to supply in time for the morning mails the number of copies called for by the public. The increase of size is rendered necessary by the pressure of advertisements, which have already caused the publication of a large supplement twice a week, and which will be continued as may be found useful until the permanent enlargement takes place. At the same time as the enlargement, THE PAPER WILL BE PRINTED ON NEW TYPE.

Early in the year we shall commence the publication of a New Story by Wilkie Collins, author of the "Woman in White."
THE TERMS
Of subscription will remain as heretofore, SIX DOLLARS per annum for the Daily edition and TWO DOLLARS per annum for the Weekly edition, both payable strictly in advance. No paper sent out of the office until the money is paid.

Parties sending in their subscriptions now will receive either edition of THE GLOBE up to 31st December, 1868, on payment of a year's subscription.

CLUBS FOR THE WEEKLY GLOBE:
The Club rates for the coming year will be as follows:
Six Copies, one year, \$10 00
Ten Copies, " 15 00
Twenty Copies, " 30 00
And an extra copy of THE WEEKLY GLOBE to the person who gets up the Club of Twenty.
Thirty Copies, one year, for \$42 00
And an extra copy of THE WEEKLY GLOBE to the person who gets up the Club of Thirty.
Fifty Copies, one year, for \$65 00
And a copy of THE DAILY GLOBE, to the person who gets up the Club of Fifty.
Twenty Copies, one year, for \$100 00
And a copy of THE DAILY GLOBE to the person who gets up the Club of Eighty.
Payment must be always in advance.
Each paper is addressed separately, and may be sent to any Post Office.
When additional names are added to any Club during the year, they must be sent to THE GLOBE office by the person who made up the Club, and the money sent with such additional names must be such a proportion of the year's subscription at the Club rate as will pay up to the expiration of the Club.
GEORGE BROWN, Publisher.
Toronto, December, 1867. 1v-1

WATSON, WATCHMAKER,
Newmarket, Ont.
Dec. 1867.

J. & J. HODGE
ARE SATISFIED, FROM THE INCREASE OF THEIR BUSINESS, THAT THE Public are convinced that they keep the Best and Cheapest
Cooking, Parlor, Hall, & Bedroom STOVES!

In this section of the country. Selecting as they do all the First-Class Stoves from the best Foundries in the Province, they are satisfied that their Stoves are not equalled by any other Foundries in the Dominion of Canada. Bear in mind there is no old iron used in the manufacture of these Stoves. Their

STOVE FURNITURE!
Is indisputably the best you can get anywhere. They also keep the Best
TIN, COPPER, SHEET IRON, JAPANNED,
AND PRESSED WARE, PLAIN & FANCY, SUCH AS

Dish Covers, Jelly Moulds, Plainished Double Block Tin and Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, English, Pressed, Galvanized, and Tinned Iron Wash Bowls, Galvanized Pails and Dippers, Soup Ladles, Spoons, Spring Balances, Skewers, &c.
Japanned Tea Trays, Servers, Bread Servers, Cash, Deed, Cake, Tea and Sugar Boxes, Tea and Coffee Canisters, Candlesticks, &c.
Brass and Enamelled Porcelain Preserving

Lubricating & Coal Oils, Lamps, Lanterns
BURNERS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS, &c., &c.,

All of which they will sell as Cheap as anybody else. They are prepared to fit up Hot Air Furnaces on the most Improved Plans.

Have Troughing done in a Superior Manner.
Particular attention paid to Jobbing. Farmers' Produce, Sheep Skins, Rags, Old Copper, Brass, Lead, and Pewter, taken in exchange. Cash paid for Furs.

A CALL SPECIALLY SOLICITED AND SATISFY YOURSELVES.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE:—
FIRST BRICK STORE NORTH OF THE POST OFFICE,
Main Street, Newmarket, Ontario.
December 31, 1867. 2-1f

Straw Hats Cleaned, Dyed and Altered.

Trimmed Bonnets. **MISS POOL,** Embroidery Silks.
Trimmed Hats. MILLINER, Embroidery Cottons.
Feathers, Ribbons. Mantle and Dress, Berlin and other Wools.
Mantles. MAKER. Braids, Beads.

Ladies' and Children's Underclothing.
SHOP—CORNER MAIN & TIMOTHY STS.,
NEWMARKET.

NEWMARKET

WOOLLEN FACTORY.
NEWMARKET, ONT.

NELSON CORHAM,
MANUFACTURER OF
Woollen Cloths of Every Description.
ALSO, GENERAL DEALER IN WOOL.
Newmarket, December, 1867. 1-1f

Newmarket Bakery.

W. H. BOWDEN,
BREAD & BISCUIT BAKER,
MAIN ST., NEWMARKET.

Soda Biscuits, Abernathy Biscuits,
Cream Biscuits, Bismarck Biscuits,
Crackers, Cakes, &c., &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CONFECTIONARIES!
Always on hand at Lowest Prices.

FRUIT AND WEDDING CAKES
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

PRIVATE PARTIES, BALLS, & WEDDINGS
Provided for on Lowest Terms.

XXX OYSTERS RECEIVED DAILY
DURING THE SEASON.

Remember the old stand;

OPPOSITE THE RAILROAD HOTEL.
Newmarket, Dec. 24, 1867. 1-1f

NOTICE!

G. M. BINNS

WOULD respectfully notify the Farming community and public in general that he is now better prepared than ever to do ample justice to every description of

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING,
Having made large additions to his office.

Posters, Hand Bills, Circulars,
BUSINESS CARDS,
BILL HEADS, BLANK NOTES, &c.

Farmers getting their Auction Bills printed will have them noticed in the NEWMARKET COURIER free of expense.

CONTRIBUTOR TO THE NEWMARKET COURIER.
\$1.25 Strictly in Advance.
G. M. BINNS,
Printer, Publisher, & Proprietor,
Newmarket, Ont.

"No Thoroughfare."
Dickens' New Christmas Story.
FOR SALE BY G. M. BINNS.

Money to Loan.

APPLY TO
A. BOULTBEE.

VOLUNTEERS,
ATTENTION!

THE NEWMARKET VOLUNTEER COMPANY will meet for

Drill each Monday Evening,
During the Winter,

AT THE ARMOURY, AT 7-30 P.M.

Members of the Company failing to attend will be fined.

A. BOULTBEE,
Dec. 1867. CAPTAIN. 1f-1

FARM FOR SALE.

UNDER, AND BY VIRTUE OF A

Power of Sale, contained in a certain Mortgage, dated the sixteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and made by Edward Sheppard and Wife, to Louis Bishop, (which said Mortgage will be produced at time of sale,) there will be offered for sale by Public Auction,

On the 4th Day of January, 1868,

AT THE ROYAL HOTEL,

IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWMARKET,

IN THE COUNTY OF YORK,

At the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon,
The following property, viz:—
Lot Number Two, in the Lake Concession

OF THE
TOWNSHIP OF NORTH GWILLIMBURY,
In the said County of York, containing, by admeasurement

Two Hundred and Fifty-eight Acres of Land, Be the same more or less.

1868.

A. SOUTER & CO.,

GROCERS,

TEA DEALERS

Wine & Spirit Merchants,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Ginger Wine, Orange Tonics, & Syrups.

FOR THE BEST

Groceries

Wines

Liquors

Drugs

Chemicals

Ginger Wine

Cordials

Pickles

Sauces

Canned Fish

Preserved Fruit

Orange Tonic

Cigars

GO TO—

A. SOUTER & Co's.

WHOSE STOCK IS

Larger, Better Assorted

AND MORE

NORTH OF TORONTO.

A. SOUTER, - - - W. TRENT,

MAIN ST., NEWMARKET.

Newmarket, Dec. 24, 1867. 1-1f

BRITISH WAREHOUSE!!



Still Leads the Way for Cheap, Good, and HEAVY STOCKS!

WM. & A. B. ORR,

WILL SHOW THE

Largest, Best, and Cheapest Stocks

OF

Dry Goods, - - Groceries,

BOOTS and SHOES,

Clothing! Clothing! Clothing!

IN THIS DOMINION OF CANADA.

WE BUY FOR CASH, & FOR CASH WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

CALL AND SEE THE BRITISH WAREHOUSE,

AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

We thank our friends and the public for the very Liberal Patronage shown us, and will always hope to merit the same.

We are now Showing Bargains that will Astonish the County of York.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

All kinds Farm Produce taken at Highest Rates.

Newmarket, Dec. 1867. 1f-1 WM. & A. B. ORR.

SYKES & ELVIDGE,

MAIN-STREET, NEWMARKET, ONT.

HAVE received a Large and varied addition to their former stock, and are now enabled to show FARMERS, MECHANICS, BUILDERS, and the general public,

THE BEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST VARIED STOCK OF

Hardware and Cutlery,

Ever offered in North York. Among the stock will be found

Nails, Glass and Putty, Loose and Tight Joint Butts, Blind Trimmings, Brads, Screws, &c., &c., &c.

We would call the particular attention of Builders to our Stock of House Trimmings, which is very large and well selected.

Cutlery. Dinner and Desert Knives and Forks, Carving and Butcher Knives, Scissors and Razors. A large stock of Pocket Knives.

Also, a general assortment of

CABINET WARE, TRIMMINGS, MAHOGANY KNOBS,

Castors of all kinds, Escutcheons, Plated and Brass Liftings, Handles, Plated and Brass Butts.—A general assortment of

Iron, Steel Anvils, Vices, Files, Rasps,

Circular, Cross-cut, Back, Key-hole, Mill, Hand, Compass, Felloe and Web Saws;

FIRMER SOCKET, DUCK-BILL AND TURNING CHISELS; PLANE

IRONS, BRACES AND BITTS, AXES, HAMMERS, SCREW PLATES.

General Hardware:

Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Manure Forks, Scoops, Pitch Forks, Grindstones, Crow-bars, Cast Iron Pumps, Wagon Boxes, Furnaces, Saucepans, Shovels and Tonges, Sheet and Bar Lead, Brass Kettles, Steelyards, Sad-irons, Hooks and Hinges, Dinner Bells, Steel Springs, Axes, Patent Stretched Leather Belting, Lead Pipes, &c.

COOPERS' TOOLS:—Adzes, Broad Axes; Hollowing, Heading, Slave-up, Cramping and Hoop Shovels; Lecls; Hovels, &c.

COOKING, PARLOUR, AND OTHER

STOVES!

Of their own and the best makers in the Dominion. They also manufacture and keep constantly for sale Stove Furniture of the best and latest patterns; Tin, Sheet-iron and Copper Wares.

Steam Engines and Boilers, Gearing

Of every description for Mills; Scrapers, Carpenters' and Cabinet Makers' Planes, &c.

You will find it greatly to your advantage to call and see this stock before purchasing.

SAMUEL SYKES..... CHARLES ELVIDGE.
Newmarket, December 20, 1867. 1f-1

THE CANADIAN ALMANAC

AND A LARGE VARIETY OF

Pocket Diaries for 1868.

All kinds of Purses and Pocket Books

FOR SALE, AT LOW PRICES,

At the Courier Office,

NEWMARKET.

G. M. Binns.

PALACE OF FASHION.

THE Proprietor, and all hands are so tremendously busy, that he hasn't time to write an Advertisement; but, purchasers will find at this establishment

THE LARGEST, NEWEST, CHOICEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF

Dry Goods,

Clothing,

Dress Goods,

Millinery and Mantles,

IN TOWN, AND AS FOR

Groceries, Teas, Fruits, Candied Peels,

SPICES, &c.,

This is sufficiently large to supply all orders,

At Prices a little CHEAPER than the Cheapest.

Remember the Spot—

R. H. SMITH,

Cheap Cash Store.

Newmarket, Dec. 20, 1867. 1f-1

A Happy New Year to the loved ones at home.
"A happy New Year for the loved ones at home."
In the cheerful with of my spirit to-day
Around the bright hearth-stones together
we cede,
To gladden the hours as they fly away.
Oh! joyful the time when our loved ones
Rejoice the heart with the loving ones
And we are united in the loving ones
That ever delighted to see the New Year.
Oh! my heart-wish shall be, wherever I roam,
"A happy New Year to the loved ones at home."
But partings will come to the children of
And the eye be moistened with happy
As one bids adieu to the place of his birth,
With its beautiful scenes and loved ones so
dear!
And as I look on those loved ones, but they
are not here;
Yet in spirit I am with them, and gladly I
own
Their influence with every returning New
Year.
And my heart-echo shall be, wherever I roam,
"A happy New Year to the loved ones at home!"
The voice of life's journey my pathway may
show,
Dark shadows of gloom and myriads of
tears,
But memory shall breathe on my cheek a
song,
The sunlight of glory again to reveal;
Oh! happy the path to the loved ones at
home,
And never awaken its billowy foam,
Or flow's always gladden the field of its
stream,
I shall remember the loved ones at
home,
For my heart-wish shall be, wherever I roam,
"A happy New Year to the loved ones at home!"

The Empress of the French.

SKETCHED BY A LADY.

The most popular lady in France, without question, is the Empress. She is beautiful, intellectual, and handsome. Her beauty is a style that will not fade. She is really a woman of talent. She is the wisest and most practical of the Imperial advisers. She sits at the Council Board, and discusses with the Ministry matters of State. She has often presided as Regent, in the absence of the Emperor. She is prompt and efficient, proceeds with great tact, and holds the Imperial Senate sharply to the questions her husband wishes discussed. In appearance, she is in marked contrast to the nobility of France. She is tall and gaunt in form, with a complexion of alabaster whiteness, and a peculiar taste in dressing that the word "elegant" fitly represents. On the other hand, the French ladies are short and fat, with a dumpy kind of look, an untidy way of wearing their hair, and an expression of coarseness on their features. They have great taste for other people, but very little for themselves. Were she dressed as plainly as a governess, and bore no insignia of royalty about her, the Empress would be at once selected in the midst of a thousand French women, by her personal appearance and her taste indicated in her dress. She is an active friend to all forms of work, she goes the rounds of the hospitals, private as well as national. She never goes empty-handed, but, in the humblest abode, leaves some token of her kind heart. Her heroic conduct during the late visit of the cholera will never be forgotten. There was a panic in Paris, and even paid nurses fled from the bedside of the sufferers. Dressed in the simplest garb the Empress went through all the cholera wards, administered cordials, medicines, and delicacies with her own hand; shamed the timid, called out the brave, allayed the panic, and became the idol of the nation. She understands the temper of France, and does much towards keeping down the discontent which always exists to some extent in the gay capital. The workmen must have work, or the throne is insecure. The lovers of pleasure—and they are counted by tens of thousands—must have their amusements, or barricades fill the streets.

The gay promenades from the gates of the Tuilleries to the Triumphant Arch (known as the Champs Elysees) are filled every day by an immense throng, who occupy the chairs that fill the entire pathway. On one side of this avenue are booths, and tents, and gardens full of hobby-horses, toys, mimic theatres, and cheap amusements for the million. Among this Boulevard roll the carriages of the nobles and officers of State. Every day, the elegant cortege of the Empress can be seen passing up and down this brilliant thoroughfare—sometimes the Emperor by her side, sometimes the Prince Imperial, often alone. While the Emperor sits crouched in the corner of his carriage, scowling a look of discontent and annoyance, the Empress is kind and complacent to all. Her forehead is broad and high, her look benignant, but searching. To the humblest workman who lifts his hat to her, she returns a gracious bow. On the day the Exposition was opened, she seemed to enjoy herself like a school-girl; chatting with the exhibitors, clapping her hands in ecstasy over some marvel of invention, hurrying behind while her silent husband strode on, running to overtake him, darting into his alcove and then into that, visibly excited at the hearty cheers from the crowd, drinking in the full enjoyment of the occasion, and taking no care to conceal it. A devoted Catholic, she has a Protestant governess and tutor for the Prince Imperial.

Tales of the Types.

My dear reader, did you ever stand by a case of type in some newspaper office, and watch the little, tell-tale pieces of metal that "click, click," under the compositor's hand? Very curious little messengers are they, and how many different tales they tell. One day it is a pleasant one, full of the sunshine and song of life, and their faces seem to wear a smile, and sometimes even a broad laugh; another day the tale is a sad one, and the smile has given place to a tear.
One day they spell "Married," and we see a vision of bridal wreaths, sunshines, and happy gatherings, and almost happy we hear the solemn, "what God hath joined together let no man put asunder," and then the merry music. It is really a pleasant tale, and a pleasant vision.

Another day they show forth the more gloom words "Died," and the compositor is a tear on every letter. "Died!" Who died? Perhaps some one that you and I know—perhaps some one that you and I loved. "Died!"—and we seem to hear the funeral dirge, and hear the solemn services over the dead, and the dull echo of the bells on the coffin, as dual in complaint and dust. It seems as though there ought to be some shady corner in the newspaper, with the willow or an urn in it, where the tears on the faces of the types would not be mingled with the dust from the columns of bad news. "Died!" Very brief, but very suggestive; and we know that some one wandered out into the Beyond, only ceased their wanderings here upon earth to commence it in the Evergreen Fields.
"Where was he wandering over the blood?" And of late the types have grown terribly frequent in the repetition of a tale read over even than the one just mentioned—"Killed!" Only a few quick moves of the printer's hand, with the nervous "click, click," and the tale is told. "Killed!" And come poor heart buried its dead hope down in the avenue of its "Greenwood," for you know every heart has its "Greenwood," where it buries its dead hopes out of sight. "Killed!" "Killed in battle," and the poor heart sets up a little monument of love and memory over the buried hope, and often goes down the avenue and weaves over it the laurel wreath of affection, and waters with its tears the willow ever mournfully sighing its dirge there.

And another tale there is, one of regret, some longings and watchings, of sad sorrowful disappointments. "Missing!" We do not heed it much, for our home-chains are complete, there are no loved ones missing from our hearthstones, and we have become very indifferent to these oft-repeated tales; and yet, for some hearts the term "Missing" contains an immeasurable amount of sorrow. In vain will they watch for the coming of that loved one that went out from them in all the strength and beauty of youth; in vain will they listen for the sound of that voice whose last music for them was the sad cadence—"good-bye." The anxious eyes that so often gaze down the old road will not be gladdened by the sight of that dear form; and the harmony of the home-music will over be broken, for that voice will always be wanting.

A Word to Young Men.

There is a sad lack of earnestness among young men. To dress, smoke, talk, twiddle and slang, and frequent places of amusement, seems with many to be the chief ends of life.
And even among those who profess religion, the time frittered away and mispent is something painful to estimate. The hours that might be devoted to useful study or active labour for Christ are spent in desultory reading, aimless sauntering through the streets, or shallow, profitless conversation. Some excuse their idleness by quoting the worn-out illustration of the bent boy, and say, "they must have a recreation." Recreation is necessary, but let it be of the right sort. We have a profound belief in the old adage, "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." But when Jack plays let him play sensibly and in good earnest. We understand recreation to be creating a fresh of mental and physical power, and we have yet to learn that this is attained by reading sensational literature, engaging in empty talk, or becoming deeply interested in questionable amusements. Young men, life was given you for other things than these. That wondrous nature, with its soaring hopes and depressing fears, its godlike intellect and deep instincts of immortality, is too valuable to be passed thus. And if any should read this who are lovers of pleasure more than of God and man, we would say to them, is there no soul to save, no heaven to win, no mind to adorn with beauty, no success to be achieved; are there no waters to be reclaimed, no tears to wipe away, no hearts to cheer, no feeble hands to be lifted up and strengthened; is there nothing to be done, that you should cast your manhood away on trifles, and spend your time on shadows that ever elude your grasp? Assume your true position in the world. Be earnest. Lead the van among the good and true. Grasp the weapon of prayer, and battle manfully against the evils that hold the world in thrall. Lay hold upon the strength of God, and labor to bring in the time in which

Each man finds his own in all men's good,
And all men work in noble brotherhood.

Good Resolutions.

PERSONS of gentle and yielding dispositions are startled when they come in contact with a rugged nature and iron will. For there are these giants of humanity who shape their resolves as the furnace and trip hammer shape masses of metal. They bear all opposition, compelling weaker spirits into compliance. Yet the power and tenacity of purpose that surprise temperaments of a finer and firmer mould do not belong exclusively to the bold and the great, for even the most unobtrusive persons are capable of it at times. It is a trait of character. In men to form their resolutions with fervor and impetuosity; but the milder and quieter spirit of woman comes silently and almost unconsciously to determinations that are not shaken or altered by the wear and tear of even a whole lifetime. Men are gifted with strength; woman with endurance. The difficulty for dispositions of average power and perseverance is found, not so much in coming to a resolution of sufficient intensity, but in keeping it for any length of time. The smooth water of an Alpine fountain may be frozen into a mass as hard, apparently, as glass; but the hot rays of summer soften it until it yields gradually, and at length finally melts away altogether. Bad habits take a long time to form, and they cannot be thrown off without exertion. The good habit which replaces them can only be formed by a repetition of good acts. Drops of water falling from the roof of a cave form, in the course of time, a stalactite bright and strong to behold. The process, though, of this wonderful formation, is slow and barely perceptible. So do single small acts of our will form habits, by repetition, into lasting and unshaken habits.

SCRAPS.

A woman of Madame Schneider, a Parisian couturier, says that the process of making a dress costs her more than the dress itself.
A Texas doctor has recently got up a remedy for head thumps. It consists of ten hours' head labour, well rubbed in.
The Rajah of Mysore has asked for a grant of £50,000 to celebrate his deposition with the insignia of a ruler of the State (India). Only a few months ago he spent from £1,000 to £10,000 in keeping up his birthday, and last summer a still larger sum on the occasion of adopting a son.
A Texas it is to be (underneath the Mercury, to unite Blakenhead and Liverpool. Mr. Hawkshaw estimates that an outlay of £1,000,000 would do the work, and believes the advantages to be derived by the docks and the railways in the district will fully justify the expenditure.
The British Association has issued two sections of their map of the moon, on a scale of two hundred inches to the moon's diameter, comprehending two areas of twenty-five square degrees in each, which are equal to 17,698 square miles in the two. On these sections the plains, craters, mountains, valleys, and other objects are laid down.
The Schoolmaster Abroad.—We read in a contemporary that "Mr. Erith has been commissioned to paint a portrait of H. I. M. the Empress of the French." For the credit of the paper concerned, we trust this is a printer's error; any schoolboy must know that he should speak of the Empress as H. E. I. E.—Fun.
An old clergyman one Sunday, at the close of the sermon, gave notice to the congregation that in the course of the week he expected to go on a mission to the heathens. One of his parishioners, in great agitation, exclaimed:—"Why, my dear sir, you have never told us one word of this before! What shall we do?" "Oh, brother," said the parson, "I don't expect to go out of town!"
A young lady, at her marriage at Woolwich, recently found, on lifting her plate, a £10,000 cheque under it. Surely the piece must have been rehearsed between papa and daughter. May it be frequent, and the custom of the country henceforth to look under the plate!
The following is copied from a North of England newspaper: "Wanted, a situation as housekeeper, by a woman, aged fifty. Has never taken one glass of ale or whiskey, or anything that came from a distiller, except wine through faith, and the master of the house must be one of the same, as none other need apply for her."
A sword of very antique pattern, evidently a relic of the medieval period, was some days since drawn up in a net by a fisherman whilst fishing in the Suir, opposite the tower which, according to tradition, was built by Reginald the Dane, in the early part of the eleventh century. It is cross-billed, very long and curved, and fully three inches in width, and from its great weight it must have been used with both hands, and intended to crash through merion and hauberk; in fact, no man could have wielded it with one hand, unless, indeed, "there were giants in those days."

FISH AS FOOD.

There is much nourishment in fish—little less than butcher's meat, weight for weight; and in effect it may be more nourishing, considering how, from its soft fibre, fish is more easily digested. Moreover, there is in fish a substance which does not exist in the flesh of land animals, viz: iodine, a substance which may have a beneficial effect on the health, and tend to prevent the production of scrofulous and tubercular disease, the latter in the form of pulmonary consumption, one of the most cruel and fatal with which the civilized, the highly educated and refined are afflicted. Comparative trials prove that, in the majority of fish, the proportion of solid matter—that is, the matter which remains after perfect desiccation, or the expulsion of the aqueous part—is little inferior to the several kinds of butcher's meat, game, or poultry. And if we give attention to classes of people classed as to the quality of food they principally subsist on, we find that the ichthyophagous class are especially strong and healthy. In no class than that of fishers do we see larger families, handsomer women, more robust, active men, or a greater exemption from maladies.

HALF GUILTY.—A man was on trial for entering a house in Philadelphia in the night-time, with intent to steal. The testimony was clear that he had made an opening sufficiently large to admit the upper part of his body, and through which he protruded himself about half-way, and stretching out his arm committed the theft. Mr. Obusticate Brief addressed the jury—"What an outrage!" (looking horrified, and with outstretched trembling arms)—"I repeat, what an outrage upon your common sense it is for the State's Attorney to ask at your hands the conviction of my client on such testimony! The law is against entering a house; and can a man be said to enter a house when only one-half of his body is in and the other half out?" The jury brought in a verdict of guilty as to one-half of his body, from his waist up, and not guilty as to the other half. The judge sentenced the guilty half to one year's imprisonment, leaving it to the prisoner's option to have the innocent half cut off or take it along with him.

It appears that the gold and silver plate at Windsor Castle, for the use of Her Majesty and court, weighs nearly thirty tons, and that its value may be roughly estimated at £3,000,000. It is secured in stone chambers with vaulted ceilings, which forms part of the original buildings, and are thoroughly proof against burglars. Among the plate is a single dish, not of silver gilt, but of solid gold, made by order of George IV., and representing all the orders, both domestic and foreign, which that Sovereign wore, or was entitled to wear; it is estimated at £8,000. Grand and magnificent as the assortment of plate is, our readers will be astonished to hear that very little of it indeed is old or curious, most of the plate used by former Sovereigns having been melted down and remodelled by George IV.; very much of it, consequently, is lawdry and rooco, as might naturally be expected from the author of the Pavilion at Brighton. One exception, however, to the above rather sweeping statement must be made in favor of the plate which belonged to Frederick Prince of Wales. This is exceedingly massive, solid, and in good taste; and by some chance or other it was spared by George IV.

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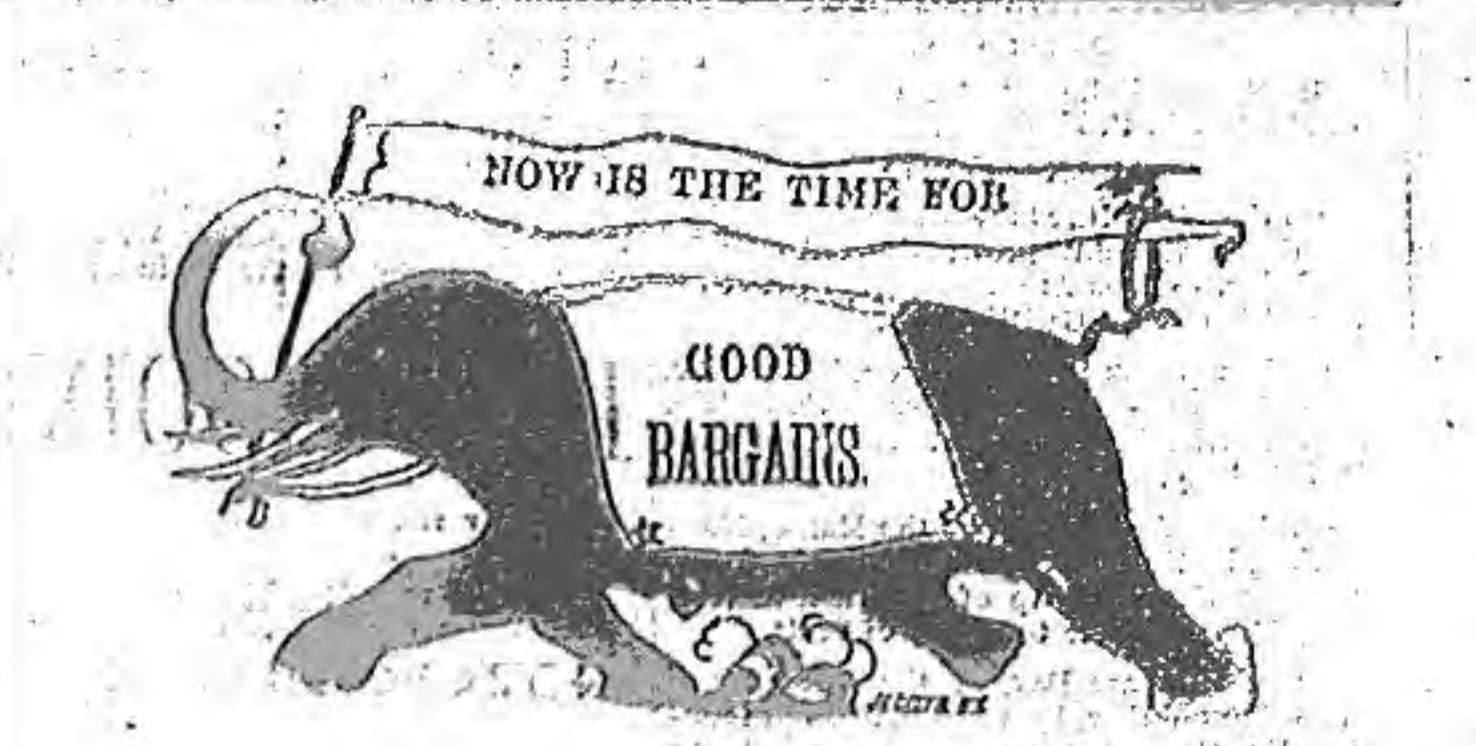
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